

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ УКРАИНЫ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
«ХАРЬКОВСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ»

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к практическим занятиям
«БАЗОВАЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА ОСНОВЕ ИДИОМ»

для студентов 1-го курса всех факультетов

Утверждено
редакционно-издательским
советом университета,

протокол № 2 от 02.06.04.

Харьков НТУ «ХПИ» 2004

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Методические указания к практическим занятиям «Базовая коммуникативная грамматика английского языка на основе идиом» для студентов 1-го курса всех факультетов / Составитель: Т.С. Кавешникова – Харьков: НТУ «ХПИ», 2004. – 40 с.

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Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов 1-го курса всех факультетов и специальностей. Их цель – обучение базовым навыкам говорения и закрепление грамматического материала, который дан в виде таблиц и моделей с пояснениями.

Методические указания содержат комплекс упражнений по грамматике, построенных по принципу от простого к сложному с постепенным наращиванием лексики и идиоматических выражений и усложнением грамматических структур.

Предлагаемый материал может использоваться для работы в аудитории с преподавателем, а также в качестве домашнего задания в самостоятельной работе. Разработанный на основе универсальной разговорной лексики, он может служить дополнением к любому учебнику.

LESSON 1

Grammar: “to be“ in The Present Indefinite Tense

- Idioms:**
- to be busy – быть занятым
 - to be tired – быть уставшим
 - to be late – опаздывать
 - to be in time – быть вовремя

Study the following:

I am a student	We are students
You are a student	You are students
He (she) is a student	They are students

Negative Forms:

I am not a student	We are not students
You are not a student	You are not students
He is not a student	They are not students

Interrogative Forms:

Are they students?	Yes, they are. No, they are not.
Are you a student?	Yes, I am. No, I am not.

Grammar exercises:

1. Make up as many sentences as you can:

I He, she They You We	am is are	a student, Kate students tired, busy, late in the street, in the room, at home in time
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2. Make up negative and interrogative sentences:

He is busy. We are in time. They are tired. Children are in the room. Students are late. Kate is in the street.

3. Translate the following into English:

Она не опаздывает. Саша опаздывает. Ты устал? Мы не заняты. Она занята. Лена опаздывает. Дети не устали. Студенты заняты.

New! *to be going to* – собираться делать что-либо

4. Compose as many sentences as you can.

My friend			work, walk
His parents			study, relax
I, we	am		learn the words
These boys	is	going to	give her a book
The students	are		write, read
My friend and I			the theatre
His sister			the institute

5. Fill in the missing words:

... they going to the institute? She ... not going to relax. ... you going to the cinema tonight? Is ... going to give you a book? ... are not busy. My friends and I ... not going to buy tickets to this exhibition. We ... not in time. ... he late? ... the students going to write composition? ...are not going to walk in the park.

New! *on* Sunday (on Monday, on the first of July, on this fine day...)

at 5 o'clock (at that moment, at this second)

in five minutes (in 3 hours, in 100 years)

6. Translate the following into English:

Он собирается работать в субботу. Они не собираются в институт через 2 часа. Ты собираешься обедать в 2 часа? Они устали. Они опаздывают. Я не занят. Я собираюсь покупать билеты во вторник. Он в институте. Она не собирается отдыхать в Крыму. Мы опаздываем.

Grammar: "Special questions"

Idioms: to call up – звонить (по телефону)

to call down – ругать

to call on – заходить в гости

Study the following:

Why		call up you?
When		be busy on Sunday?
Where		call down him?
Whom	is she going to	be late?
With who		call on you?
From where		

7.1. Compose as many special questions as you can.

7.2. Change “she” into “he”, “you”, “they” and make questions beginning with all given above question words.

8. Translate the following into English:

Почему он устал? Когда ты собираешься отдыхать? Кому ты собираешься писать (звонить, отдать книгу)? Когда ты будешь обедать (ужинать, завтракать)? Почему ты собираешься ругать ее? С кем ты зайдешь ко мне? Когда ты зайдешь к ним? Почему ты зайдешь в 4 часа (в среду, через 3 часа)? Где они собираются отдыхать? Мы не будем заняты в воскресенье вечером.. Они опоздают. Мы зайдем к вам через 15 минут.

LESSON 2

Grammar: The Present Continuous Tense.

be + Ving

Idioms:	to look at – смотреть на
	to look for – искать кого-либо, что-либо
	to look after – ухаживать за, присматривать за

Study the following:

I am working.	We are working.
You are working.	You are working.
She (he) is working.	They are working.

He is looking at me.
Is he looking at me?
Why is he looking at me?
He is not (isn't) looking at me.

Grammar exercises:

1. Make these sentences negative and interrogative:

She is looking for a book .He is looking after his grandma. She is calling down her brother. We are looking at the picture .You are tired. I am going to call up you. He is late. They are going to call on you.

2. Answer the questions:

What are you doing? Are you reading or watching TV? What film are you watching? What book is he reading? Whom is she looking at (for, after)? What are they looking for (at, after)? Is he in time? Are you busy (in time, late, tired)? Why is he tired?

New! “to be” in the Past

I was in Kiev

We were in Kiev

You were in Kiev

You were in Kiev

He (she) was in Kiev

They were in Kiev

You were late.

Were you late?

Yes, I was.

No, I wasn't.

Why were you late?

He wasn't late.

3. Translate the following into English:

Я был занят. Я опаздывал. Я устал. Я был в парке (в институте, в офисе, в кино, в больнице). Он был занят (устал, опаздывал). Он был в парке (в институте, на улице, дома, в кино). Она была в школе (в парке, дома, в гостях, на улице).

4. Make negative and interrogative sentences of the exercise above.

Study the following:

New! *the* Past Continuous Tense

was	+ V ing
were	

I (he, she, it) was sleeping at 2 yesterday.

They (you, we) were sleeping at 2 yesterday.

He was not sleeping at 2 yesterday.

Were you sleeping at 2 yesterday?

5. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative. Ask one another questions on the following statements and answer them.

Model	
I was in Kiev.	
Were you in Kiev?	Yes, I was in Kiev. No, I was not in Kiev.

I was at the Institute. I was busy. I was relaxing. I was looking for you. I was in time. I was calling you up. He was reading. She was looking at the picture. We were having breakfast at 9. They are late. He is watching TV. He was watching TV. I am going to relax. I was going to relax (to call up, to call on you, to look for you).

New!

Idioms: to look over – просматривать

to talk over – обсуждать

to think over – обдумывать

6. Make sentences with new idioms in Past Continuous, Present Continuous and with “*to be going to*” in Present.

7. Write questions to the words in bold type and let your fellow-student answer them.

They were going to talk over that matter on Monday. He is thinking over your proposition. Yesterday she was tired. You are looking over an interesting paper. You were looking for Helen when I called you up.

8. Make 10 negative sentences with the idioms “to look over”, “to talk over”, “to think over” in Past Continuous Tense.

LESSON 3

Grammar: sentences with introductions THERE and IT.

Study the following:

It	is was	(not)	cold, cool, warm, hot Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday summer, winter, spring, autumn interesting, dull, funny, important, modern difficult, hard, horrible, joyful
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Grammar exercises:

1. Compose the sentences using the table, make them negative and interrogative.

2. Answer the questions:

Is it warm in the room? Was it cold in winter? Are you reading? What are you watching? Is it interesting? Was it dull at the party yesterday? Isn't it funny to look at the kitten? Was it difficult to translate that article? Are you watching a horror film?

3. Make up short dialogues using introductory IT and sentences in Present and Past Continuous.

Study the following:

There	is, was	a book, a table, a student a window, a pen, a desk	on the table. in the room. in the park.
	are, were	books, / tables, students, windows, pens, desks	

4. Compose the sentences using the table, make them negative and interrogative.

5.1. Answer the questions:

What is there on the table? How many books are there on the table? How many students are there in your group? How many students are there at your faculty? How many students are there at your institute? What is there in your classroom? What kind of books are there on the table? Are there many chairs in the room? How many pages are there in the book? How many professors are there at your institute?

5.2. Make the questions in the Past and answer them.

6. Ask your fellow-student 10 questions using (is/are, was/were):

Were there...? How many ...are (were) there...? What is (was) there...?

7. Translate into English:

В нашем городе много школ и институтов. В прошлом году в нашей группе было 15 студентов. На том столе много книг? – Нет, только две. Сколько человек было вчера на вечеринке? Было весело? Сегодня среда. Мы собираемся на море через 2 дня в пятницу. В этой комнате много людей.. Жарко. Этой зимой было холодно? Сколько преподавателей в вашем институте? В этой книге 150 страниц. Что у тебя в сумке? Ты где? Ты на лекции? Не звони мне. Сколько человек сидит в аудитории? На стене висят часы. На столе стоит лампа. Под столом лежит собака.

New! Grammar “to be” in Future

Idioms: to be ready – быть готовым

to be up – окончиться (about time)

to be over – завершиться (everything but time)

to be in – быть на месте

to be out – отсутствовать

Study the following:

I	will be	ready	tomorrow
You		at the Institute	at 3 o'clock
They		over	in 5 minutes
We		in, out	on Friday
He (she)		late	over weekend
It		busy, tired	in the morning
he meeting		in the country	in the evening
		at her friend	by the end of June

8. Compose the sentences using the table above, make them negative and interrogative.

9. Answer the questions:

Will you be at the seaside in August? When will you be at my place? When will the meeting be over? When will he be in? Will you be busy on Saturday? Will it be hard to translate the article? When will the breakfast be ready? When will you be ready?

New! Will you give me your pen, please?

– Не дашь ли ты мне свою ручку? (a polite request)

Shall I close the window?

– Закрошь окно? (asking for instructions)

10. Translate into English:

Не присядете ли? Не выпьете ли чашку кофе? Мне прийти в 4 часа? Мне прийти через полчаса? Не откроете ли дверь? Не возьмете ли эту книгу?

Study the following:
Времена группы "Continuous"

Общая формула образования: be + V ing		
Present	am (is, are) asking	He is reading
Past	was (were) asking	Was he reading? I wasn't calling you up at 6.
Future	will be asking	When will you be reading?

11. Make these sentences in Present, Past, Future and translate into Russian.
He ... ready. They ... out. He ... calling up. They ... looking for a cat. She ...
calling him down. She ... tired. Our time ... up. They ... at home. I ... in. It ...
raining. The meeting ... over. She ... late. You ... in time.

LESSON 4

Grammar: The Present Indefinite Tense.

Idioms:

to get to – добираться до

to get up – вставать (утром)

to get on – садиться в (a bus, a tram, subway)

to get off – выходить из (a bus ...)

Study the following:

I live in Kharkov

We live in Kharkov

You live in Kharkov

You live in Kharkov

He (she) lives in Kharkov

They live in Kharkov

(Why) Do you (I, we, they) live in Kharkov?

(Why) Does he (she) live in Kharkov?

Study the following:

I don't live in Kharkov

We don't live in Kharkov

You don't live in Kharkov

You don't live in Kharkov

He (she) doesn't live in Kharkov

They don't live in Kharkov

Grammar exercises:

1. Make these sentences negative and interrogative:

We usually get to the Institute at 9. I get up at 7. They often get on the subway at Pushkinskaya station. You usually get off at Kievskaya. We often meet these boys here. I usually read a newspaper at home. They often come here. I often call on him on Sunday. They usually call me up in the evening. You often use a computer.

2. Answer the questions:

Do you live in Kiev or in Kharkov? Where do you live? Where do you study? When do you get up in the morning? When do your parents get up? When do you have breakfast (dinner, supper)? When do you get to the Institute? Do you have six classes every day? What do you do every morning? Are you having English classes now? How many English classes do you have every week? Why do you live in a hostel? Where are you going to after this class? Is he going to meet you after classes? Is your teacher coming in 5 minutes? How many students are there in your group?

3. Translate into English:

Где ты учишься? Какой язык ты изучаешь? Они часто пишут диктанты? Как ты добираешься до института? Когда ты приходишь домой? Где ты садишься в метро? С кем ты встречаешься в институте? Сколько студентов в вашей группе? У тебя есть собака? Ты за ней ухаживаешь? Где ты выходишь из троллейбуса? Ты обсуждаешь свои проблемы с родителями? Ты собираешься обдумать это предложение? Почему ты делаешь уроки поздно вечером? Когда ты ложишься спать?

4. Make these questions negative and interrogative:

His friend lives in Moscow. She learns English. He speaks French. He often looks for the keys. She usually calls up in the morning. She gets up at 7. She gets to the

Institute by metro. He has his English every day. Her friend does English exercises at home. She seldom calls him down.

New! It takes me 20 minutes to get to the downtown.

Idioms:

to turn on – включать

to turn off – выключать

to put on – надевать (что-либо)

to take off – снимать (что-либо)

5.1. Make up sentences:

It takes	me	5 min	to get up.
	you		to turn on a comp.
	him	20 min	to read a book.
	her	2 days	to look over a paper.
	us	no time	to get to the office.
	them		to do his homework.
			to cook dinner.
			to clean the room.

5.2. Model: Does it take you 5 min to get up?

Make up as many sentences as you can using idioms.

5.3. Model: How long does it take you to get up?

Make up as many sentences as you can using idioms.

6. Translate into English:

Он сейчас включает компьютер. Что он сейчас включает? Почему он включает компьютер? Я всегда выключаю компьютер, когда ухожу из офиса. Почему он не снимает шляпу, когда заходит в помещение? Сколько времени тебе требуется, чтобы добраться до работы? Я не встаю в 6 утра. Он ищет ручку. Что он сейчас делает? Она сейчас звонит маме. Я не звоню ему на работу. – Он всегда занят. Какой вопрос они сейчас обсуждают? Она не просматривает газеты на работе. Какой журнал ты сейчас просматриваешь? Я собираюсь выходить из метро на Киевской. Он обычно садится в трамвай на

станции Киевской. Сколько времени тебе требуется, чтобы перевести такое упражнение? Сколько книг на столе? – На столе 3 книги. В вашей группе 13 студентов? – Нет, в группе сейчас 5 студентов. Ты собираешься отдыхать в воскресенье? – Нет, не собираюсь. Я буду занят.

New! *be used to V- ing* – иметь привычку к чему-либо, делать что-либо
 I am used to looking over newspapers in the morning.
 Are you used to looking over newspapers in the morning?
 He isn't used to looking over newspapers in the morning.

7. Answer the questions:
 When are you used to getting up? Are you used to calling down your sister? Is he used to getting to the Institute by taxi? Are you used to talking over your problems with your friend? Do you use a dictionary in translating of articles? When are you used to having breakfast (dinner, supper)?

8. Make 10 sentences and tell your classmates about your friend's habits using "he (she) is (not) used to V- ing".

LESSON 5

Grammar: The Past Indefinite Tense.

Idioms: to pick out – выбирать
 to pick up – подбирать, собирать

Study the following:

I		
You		
He (she)	lived	in Tallinn 5 years ago
We		
They		

Did you live in Tallinn 5 years ago?

Where did you live 5 years ago?

They didn't live in Tallinn 5 years ago.

Grammar exercises:

1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:

He picked out a new tie yesterday. She picked up flowers last weekend. I called on you two days ago. They had dinner at 3 o'clock. He turned on a computer in the morning. We walked in the park yesterday evening. He worked at the firm 3 years ago. She looked over your report half an hour ago.

2. Make up the questions to the following sentences:

He called me down yesterday for being late to the meeting. (3)

She picked out a present for her mother two months ago. (4)

They talked over this problem at the meeting the day before yesterday. (3)

New! The Past Indefinite of irregular verbs:

to get – got

to come – came

to read – read

to buy – bought

to catch – caught

to take – took

to go – went

Idioms: to wait for – ожидать кого-либо

to wait on – обслуживать кого-либо

3. Make sentences in Past Indefinite using idioms «get to, get up, get on, get off, take off», write their negative and interrogative forms.

4. Make sentences with «wait for, wait on» in Present Continuous, Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite with «It takes...», «It took...» and «be used to».

Study the following:

When you put a question to the subject you should keep in mind that the direct word – order is observed here.

Who	is reading?	I am. He is. We are.
	lives here?	You do. He does.
	worked there?	They did.
	is used to singing?	She is.
	will be late?	You will.
	was tired?	I was.

5. Answer the questions:

Who waited for me yesterday near the hostel? Which of you speaks English well? Who has dictations every day? Which of your friends picked out this present for you? Who gets up so early? Who turned off the light? Which of your friends lived in Moscow 2 years ago? Who is waiting on him? Who gives you books to read? Which of you will be in the classroom in 10 minutes?

New!

Idioms: to take part – принимать участие
to take place – происходить, иметь место

6. Translate into English using the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

Подожди, они сейчас ужинают. Они обычно ужинают в 7 часов. Он не принимает участие в таких встречах. Кого вы ждете? – Я жду свою подругу. Они переводят такие тексты на уроках. Что они делают? – Они обсуждают проблемы английской грамматики? Поезд прибывает через 2 часа. Осенью часто идет дождь. Идет дождь? Нет, погода прекрасная. Что ты ищешь? Я ищу свои очки. Она обычно устает. Она работает и присматривает за своей бабушкой. Кто звонит? – Твоя подруга. Где Bill? – В саду. – Что он там делает? Ты знаешь, как он любит автомобили. Кстати, что здесь происходит? Ты помнишь Джеймса? Он теперь работает в новой фирме и дела у него идут неплохо. Я не знаю, почему я плачу. Он покупает одежду только в Macy's.

7. Answer the questions:

When did you finish school? What school did you finish? Why did you enter this institute? Where did you live? Where do you live now? Where did you have rest

this summer? Why didn't you go to the Black Sea? With whom did you prepare for the exams? When did you pass exams? How well did you pass exams? How long did it take you to prepare for them? How long does it take you to get to the Institute? Are you used to speaking English after classes? Did you do well at school? Did you take part at any competitions? How long did it take you to pick out this faculty? Which of your friends studies in your group?

New! Grammar: The Future Indefinite, (shall) will

	Continuous be + V-ing	Indefinite V
Present	am is asking are	ask(s) / do does
Past	was were asking	asked / did
Future	will be asking	will ask



He'll arrive here next year.

(When) Will he arrive here?

Yes, he will.

No, he won't.

8. Translate the following:

Come back tomorrow. I'll explain it all then. The meeting will last a few hours. They'll miss her a lot, I know. In that case we'll take a taxi. I'll come round tomorrow night. John is not here. He'll be back soon. Will you wait for me, Marge? Shall I turn on the bath for you? Oh, don't bother about me. I'll walk down and look at the town. Won't you sit down? I think we'll talk it over with him.

LESSON 6

Grammar: Modal verb “can”, the Present Perfect Tense

Idioms: to put away – убирать на место
to put off – откладывать (встречу)
to call off – отменять

Study the following:

can – могу, умею	can I...? можно...?
could – мог, умел	could you? - не могли бы вы?
will be able to V – смогу	

She can read.

Can he read?

They cannot (can't) read.

The boy could read when he was 3. Could you help me, please? Can you help me, please? Will you be able to come to my place after classes? I think, I will.

1. Make these sentences negative and interrogative:

He can play chess. We can translate this article. He could swim when he was two. She can play tennis. He will be able to win in this contest. She could wait for us yesterday. They will be able to work here.

2. Answer the question:

Which of you can speak French (German, play chess, volley – ball, lawn – tennis, the piano, violin)? Can your sister (brother, friend) speak English (play football, ski, skate)? How well can you ski (skate, play tennis)? Can you drive a car? How well can you (your father, mother, friend) drive a car? Can I turn on the light (turn off TV)? Can I have your text – book for a minute? When can we meet? Can you wait for me? Could you put off the appointment? Can we call off this lesson? Can we go to the cinema today? Could you buy the tickets? How many languages could you speak 5 years ago? Will you be able to carry this pack? Are you able to walk all day long with a full rucksack on your back? Are you tired out? Are you able to walk? Were you be able to meet me at the railway – station?

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

Мы можем обсудить это сейчас. Я никогда не мог понять ее. Не мог бы ты выбрать три книги, которые тебе нравятся? Не мог бы ты убрать на место свои вещи? Здесь можно курить? Никто не мог сказать мне где он живет. Она не может рассказать нам правду. Не мог бы ты рассказать эту историю? Могу я увидеть Джона сейчас? Никто не может ответить на этот вопрос.

4. Make the following sentences containing **can** more polite or less categorical:

"What can I do for you?" - he asked in cordial tones. "Can I see Jane now? Pat, my dear, where can you have got such a foolish idea?" "Can you call on me tonight? I'm hungry". "Can I have my tea?" "I know a very nice little place up over there, where we can have dinner". "But the door is locked," – "I expect we can open it". "He insisted on walking in the rain". "He can't be so silly". I've got a bit of money. We can get ourselves a nice flat. They are all watching the telly, so you can have your supper in peace. What else can we do for you?

New! The Present Perfect Tense.

Have + V ed/III форма глагола

I have called

1. Я только что позвонил
2. Я звонил
3. Я все еще звоню

I have called

You have called

He (she) has called

We have called

You have called

They have called

Have you called?

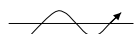
Ты уже звонил?

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

Active Voice

→ SP	Continuous be+Ving	Indefinite V	Perfect have+Ved / III ф. непр. глаг.
Present	am } is } asking are }	ask(s) / do / does	have } has } asked
Past	was } were } asking	asked / did / (II ф. непр. гл.)	had asked
Future	will be asking	will ask	will have asked



He has asked.

Он спросил

He asked me 5 min ago

Он спросил меня 5 минут назад

5. Answer the following questions:

Have you had dinner yet? Have you thought over this offer? Has he looked for the letter? Has she ever met my brother? Have you ever been to London? Has Mary been to the canteen yet? Have you found anything for your taste on the menu? Where have you seen this film? Has he put away the money into the safe? Where has she got on a bus? Have you put on a coat? Where have you found this book? What English books have you read this month? Which lesson have you learned by heart?

6. Translate the sentences according to the model:

Model:

I am reading

I have read this book

I read this book two days ago

6.1. Мы обсуждаем очень важный вопрос. Мы уже обсудили этот вопрос. Мы обсудили этот вопрос на прошлой неделе.

6.2. Я перевожу статью. Я только что перевела статью. Я перевела эту статью вчера.

6.3. Он смотрит телевизор. Ты включил компьютер? Я выключил радио 5 минут назад.

6.4. Они переводят статью. Это произошло 2 года назад. Ты перевел статью?

6.5. Официант уже обслужил нас. Они сейчас ждут его дома. Мы добрались до места только 5 минут назад.

7. Translate the following paying attention to the sentences expressing the completion of actions and durative actions:

Glad to see you! Haven't seen you for ages. I have waited for you since morning. Have you done your morning exercises? He has looked after the child for two hours already. Ann has made a new dress. The children have just called up their parents. Has anyone cleaned the room? Why haven't you taken part in the debate? Kitty has been busy for two hours. Something has gone wrong with the radio set. I haven't had time to look over these materials since last Monday. Have you heard the news? It's 12 o'clock, so I have been here for two hours.

New!

Idioms: to find out – выяснять, узнавать (found, found)
to find fault with – критиковать, придираться

8. Translate into English:

Я собираюсь узнать его адрес. Он имеет обыкновение придираться к ней. Ты имеешь привычку критиковать своих родственников? Она не придирается к нам. Он сейчас пытается выяснить расписание поездов. Ты уже узнала его адрес? Я узнала его адрес вчера. Сколько времени тебе потребовалось, чтобы выяснить эту информацию?

LESSON 7

Grammar: The Present Perfect Continuous;

Must and its equivalents

Idioms: to get along – преуспевать; делать успехи
to get along with – ладить с кем – либо; уживаться
to give up – сдаться; отречься; бросить

Study the following:

The Present Perfect Continuous

have been Ving

I have been living in Kharkov for 17 years. Have you been living in Kharkov for 17 years. How long have you been living in Kharkov?

He has been living in Kharkov since 1995. Since when has he been living in Kharkov?

He has read a book – 1) Он уже прочитал книгу

2) Он читал книгу

3) Он все еще читает книгу. = He has been reading a book.

1. Explain the use of the Present Perfect Continuous in the following sentences:

«You are looking very pale, you know». «Am I? » I fear you've been overworking yourself lately. «I'm burning myself out. I've been doing it for so many years now – and who cares? Your wife's been telling me that you've not been sleeping very well lately. I'm sorry to hear that. «Mother, what do you suppose you look like? » «Oh, I know. But I've been cleaning the stairs, Marry. I've been thinking what we need is something different. I don't want anyone to know. I've been crying. Oh, I am not really hot. It's just that I've been running.

2. To practice the Present Perfect Continuous say what has just been happening to cause the state of things expressed in the following sentences:

His clothes are wet (to walk in the rain). You look upset (to say dreadful things about...). I'm so glad to be able to talk to someone (to have a very dull time). You look excited (to try to talk someone out of doing something). The streets are wet (to rain). Why do you think I'm doing to give up my work (to talk to the doctor)? I can't write a loving letter now (to write too many official papers). The air in the room is hazy (to smoke a great deal).

3. Model:

Что он делает?

What is he doing?

Он переводит статью.

He is translating the article.

Сколько времени он переводит ее?

How long has he been translating it?

Он переводит ее уже около 3 часов.

He has been translating it for about 3 hours.

И сколько он уже сделал?
Он сделал уже полстатьи.

How much has he done?
He's translated half of the article.

Translate the following sentences according to the model:

Что вы делаете? – Я перевожу статью. Давно вы ее переводите? – Со вчерашнего дня. Давно они обсуждают эту проблему? Они обсуждают эту проблему минут 15. Что вы делаете здесь? Жду мистера Смита. – Давно вы его ждете? – Нет. Я только что пришел. Джейн говорит, что играет в теннис только месяц. Это правда? Вы знаете Мери и Дэвида? Сколько времени они женаты? Сегодня холодно. – Да, холодно с воскресенья. Где Дуглас? – Он уехал в Лондон. – Когда он уехал? – В декабре. О, значит, он живет там уже три месяца.

4. Use the Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect in the following sentences:

I (to be) busy since we last met. I'm very fond of Alice but I (not to see) much of her lately. But I (to cook, to clean) and (dig) for three days and I'm tired. «I don't think your mother expects you to become an electrician». «What she (to say) to you?» Nothing. Imagine how much they (to learn) since they (to be) here. There (to be) no guests at all since I left. He's an old friend. I (to know) him for ages. You (to see) anything of Mary lately.

New!

must	должен; должно быть
have to	вынужден; приходится
be to	должен (запланировано, predetermined)

I don't have to give up my rest right away. Did he have to look after his younger sister? He is (not) to pass exams in June. Why were you to leave at 5?

5. Explain the meanings of **must** in the following sentences:

The children must brush their own shoes. It's lovely to have you home. We must have a party to celebrate. You must give it back to me before you go. "When is your mother to return?" – "Next month". You must miss her terribly. Must you work hard? You mustn't tell anyone about it. She mustn't go home alone. He was white and frightened and ready to weep as she told him that he must go. She had already

decided that she must show the letter to Allan. The way she spoke made me think that she must be very much in love.

New! to make smb. do smth. - заставлять кого - либо делать что - либо.

What makes you think so?

He made me work.

Nobody can make me go there.

6. Explain the meanings and forms of **have to** and **be to** in the following sentences:

I had to make him show me the way from the station. We were to act as guides to the party. Guess what! I can't guess. You'll have to tell me. Now will you, please show me the room where I am to work? The children are not to touch anything in the room. But I've been having to give a lot of thought recently to my feeling toward you. It was the first and the last ceremony I was to see. What do you have to do to earn so much money? He was to have had a music lesson in the morning but the teacher called up to call it off. I didn't have to turn around to know they were coming down the street. I was having to feel my way.

7. Turn the following affirmative sentences containing **have to** into negative and interrogative.

He has to light a fire. They had to get along with their neighbours. I'll have to buy a new pair of gloves. She has to call on him later. He had to give this idea up. She'll have to come again.

8. Answer the questions:

What made you come to this lesson? Who makes you answer these questions? Who made you enter this Institute? What makes you take part in this discussion? What made you buy these extravagant jeans?

9. Translate the following sentences into English using **have to**, **be to**.

Я должна была позвонить ей после обеда. Ей пришлось пить чай без сахара. Я знал, что Пэт должна была прийти в клуб. Мне не нужно быть там раньше трех часов. Один из гостей сел около меня. Мне не нужно было говорить, кто

он. По радио объявили, что вечером должен выступать президент. Он должен был подвинуться поближе, чтобы услышать ее.

10. Fill in the blanks with **must**, **have to** or **be to** to suit the motives expressed in the following sentences:

“It’s eight o’clock. The children... go to bed,” Mr Hudson said to the nurse. She ... go to bed at eight o’clock to be up in time for the first train. At this boarding school the children ... go to bed at 8. He ... stay the night with us. I won’t let him drive to the country in this rain. He ... stay the night with us because he has missed the last bus. He ... stay the night with us and tomorrow he sets off on his tour to Europe. We ... begin as early as possible or we shan’t finish it today. I ... start on my new job on Monday. You ... take the dog away. I won’t have it here any longer. They ... take the dog along with them because there is no one who could look after it. My bike is under repair and I ... walk here this morning. My bike was under repair and I ... pick it up that afternoon. My bike is under repair and I ... have pick it up yesterday. He told me that I ... (not) repeat what I had heard. He told me that I ... (not) use words which I didn’t know. He told me that I ... learn by heart some twenty lines every day to know English well.

LESSON 8

Grammar: Modals

- Idioms:**
- to get rid of – избавиться
 - to get in touch with – связаться с
 - to do without – обходиться
 - to have to do with – иметь отношения к, иметь дело с

Study the following:

can	могу, можно?
could	мог, не могли бы вы?, возможно
be able to	могу, смогу
must	должен, должно быть
have to	пришлось, вынужден,
be to	должен (запланировано)
may	можно? возможно
might	мог (разрешили), возможно

New! *should* – следует

You should come in time. Тебе следует приходить вовремя. You should have come in time. Тебе следовало бы прийти вовремя. (But you haven't come).

Must – должно быть

have come (уже пришел).

He must

have been working(все еще работает).

Он, должно быть

be at home(сейчас дома).

be reading(сейчас читает).

Ему, должно быть

have been called (уже позвонил).

May, might, could – возможно

Он		have come	уже пришел.
	may	have been working	все еще работает.
He	might	be at home	дома.
	could	be reading	читает.
Ему		have been called	уже позвонили.

can't

have come.

have been working.

He

couldn't

be at home.

be reading.

have been called.

Не может быть, чтобы ...

Вряд ли ...

		have come?	Неужели он уже пришел?
Can		be at home?	Неужели он дома?
Could		have been working?	Неужели он все еще работает?
	he		
Неужели		be reading?	Неужели он читает?
		have been called?	Неужели ему уже позвонили?

You should come in time.

Тебе следует приходить вовремя.

You should have come in time.

Тебе следовало бы прийти вовремя. (But you haven't)

Grammar exercises

1. Translate into English using the verb *can*:

Не может быть, чтобы он ушел. Не может быть, чтобы он имел отношение к этой компании. Не может быть, чтобы они избавились от нее. Не может быть, чтобы она избавились от лишнего веса. Не может быть, чтобы они были брат и сестра. Неужели он стал известным актером? Неужели она избавилась от этого зануды (a bore?) Вряд ли он мог обойтись без своих родителей. Вряд ли она могла допустить такую ошибку. Неужели все это лишь его фантазии? Вряд ли он так молод. Не может быть, чтобы они все еще ждали нас. Неужели это маленькая Лиззи? Можно тебя на несколько слов? Это нельзя сделать так быстро. Он не мог сказать этого. Он не настолько глуп. Не может быть, чтобы это была правда.

2. Translate into English using the verb *may (might) can (could)*:

Давайте подождем. Он, возможно, еще придет. Мой вопрос, возможно, удивит вас. «Тетушка, можно мне взять еще кусок сахара?» – спросил Том. Можно остаться дома, а можно сходить в кино. Я не знаю, где она, может быть: в библиотеке, а может быть в саду. Я думаю, он, возможно, не знает всех деталей. Возможно, они ждут нас внизу. Возможно, будет дождь. Не может быть, чтобы пошел дождь. Неужели будет дождь? Может быть, он уже видел их. Не может быть, чтобы он видел их. Неужели он видел их? Где он мог видеть их?

3. Translate into English using *must* in all of its meanings:

Я должен много работать эту неделю. Он, должно быть, сказал вам об этом. Он должен попасть туда до восьми часов. Ты, должно быть, умираешь с голоду. Он, вероятно, забыл, как меня зовут. Он, вероятно, уже связался с ними и отметил встречу. Я должен написать им сегодня.

4. Re-word the following sentences using *can? may or must*:

I don't think he did it all by himself. Perhaps you are right. It is possible that they forgot it in the car. Is it really true? Evidently he has not read the book. I'm certain that he has heard the gong. No doubt she is out shopping. It's possible that he doesn't know we are here. I'm certain they didn't take notes of the meeting.

5. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

You should have gone to the concert. Why should you miss the music? It's late.
You should go to bed. "When is he going back?" – "How should I know?"

6. Make up situations of your own using the following patterns:

Тебе следовало бы...	You should have stayed at home.
Тебе не надо бы...	You shouldn't tell anyone about it.
Откуда я знаю?	How should I know?
С какой стати?	Why should I?

LESSON 9

Grammar: Passive Voice

I wrote a letter. (Active Voice)

The letter was written by me (Passive Voice)

be + V₃ → Indefinite Passive

I	was	asked	Меня спросили (вчера).
	am		Меня спрашивают (всегда).
	will be		Меня спросят.

be being V₃ → Continuous Passive

I	was	being asked	Меня спрашивали.
	am		Меня спрашивают (сейчас).

have been V₃ → Perfect Passive

I	had	been asked	Меня уже спросили
	have		
	will have		

1. Read the following sentences:

He is looked at. She is looked at. She was looked at. He was looked at. He will be looked at. She will be looked at. Will she be looked at? Is he called down? Were you called on yesterday? I was not waited for. The present was not picked out.

It is being done.

You are being watched.

She is being waited for.

It was being done.

They were being looked for.

She was being looked at.

It has been done.

You have been waited for.

He has been looked for.

2. Make up sentences:

We		watched.
You		waited for.
He	are being	called off.
Something	is being	talked over.
Nothing	was being	looked after.
Everything	were being	added.
		done.
		put away.

3. Translate the sentences:

Dinner is being cooked. – Wait a little. I'm afraid we are being waited for. He was being looked for. The film will be shown from five till seven. The mail was being looked over. We are being listened to. What about his new novel? – It is being translated.

4. Translate the sentences into English. Make them negative and interrogative.

За нами следят. Его ждут. Нас искали. Ее ругают. Документы просматривают. Вопрос обсуждают. Нас слушают.

5. Make up sentences:

I		found out.
You		put away.
We		called off.
He	have been	picked up.
They	has been	got in touch with.
She		waited on.
It		got rid of.

6. Translate the sentences:

Everything has been settled. He has been offered a new job. Has the question been settled yet? A lot of interesting English books had been translated by December. Some of them have already been published. The material has been picked out. I am told that the doctor has been sent for. We are sure that the club will have been built by the autumn. Don't bother, the texts have been translated. Rugby has always been played with an oval ball. Didn't you know it?

7. Translate the sentences:

Ему сказали об этом. Их пригласили. Телеграмму доставили? – Да. Письмо отправили? – Нет. Кого послали за границу? Книгу уже положили на место?. Почту просмотрели. Почему отложили конференцию? Сколько времени они обсуждают этот вопрос? Когда нас обслужат? Где письмо? – Его отправили. Работа будет закончена к концу августа. Он знает об этом? – Да, ему сказали.

8. Answer the questions:

Model: - Have they discussed the question yet?

- No, the question is still being discussed.

Have they packed the things?

Have they translated the text?

Has he looked over these papers?

Has she waited on them?

Have they built the house?

Model: - Are they discussing the question?

- No, the question has already been discussed.

Are they packing the things?

Are they getting in touch with him?

Is he translating the article?
Are they listening to the lecture?
Is she waiting on them?
Is she cooking dinner?

9. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

9.1. They often invite me to their parties. People speak English in different parts of the world. One uses milk for making butter. They build a lot of new houses in this district every year.

9.2. They built this house in 1950. Somebody locked the front door. They punished the boy for that. They finished their work in time.

9.3. People will forget it very soon. They will translate this book next year. They will tell you when to come. Where will they build a new library?

10. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

No one has seen him anywhere this week. Somebody has invited her to the party. They have done all the exercises in written form. They have already sent the letter. She has informed them of the news. They are constructing some new metro lines now. He is examining the last student there. They are talking over this question now. He offered me a chair. We gave him all the money. They have shown me a new magazine. Mother promised the boy a new toy. They will offer you a very interesting job.

11. Translate the following sentences into English using the Passive Voice.

Когда обсуждался этот вопрос? Такие вопросы часто обсуждаются на наших собраниях. Какой вопрос сейчас обсуждается? Этот вопрос уже обсудили. Эта книга написана в XX веке. Когда статья будет написана? Рассказ уже написан? В городе сейчас строится много новых домов. На этой площади будет построен новый дом. Этот дом был построен до войны. Эта школа только что построена. Мне уже задавали этот вопрос. Такие вопросы часто задают на экзамене. Ему сейчас задают очень сложные вопросы.

12. Make up sentences using the given verbs in Passive Voice:

to look at, to wait for, to put away, to think over, to get in touch with, to call off, to look for, to look after, to put off, to get rid of.

13. Translate into English using the Passive Voice.

Работа только что закончена. Доклад слушали очень внимательно. Его вчера нигде не видели. Телеграмма будет получена только завтра. На этой улице строится новая станция метро. Когда была написана эта статья? Его попросили принять участие в концерте. Об этом фильме много говорят. Ей посоветовали написать доклад по-английски. Вас просят к телефону. Мне дали эту книгу всего на три дня. Эта книга не переведена на русский язык. Меня об этом никогда не спрашивали. В детстве ее учили музыке. После лекции нам покажут фильм о Лондоне. Письмо еще не отправили.

14. Make up the sentences according to the models.

Model: The theatre was built last year.

When was the theatre built?

The theatre will be built here.

When will the theatre be built?

to be called up, to be looked after, to be called on, to be used, to be got rid of, to be translated, to be finished, to be put off, to be waited on.

Model: The dinner is being cooked.

Is the dinner being cooked?

By whom is the dinner being cooked?

The dinner is not being cooked.

to be talked over, to be learnt, to be read, to be done, to be translated, to be waited for.

Model: I've been told to come at 5.

Why have you been told to come at 5?

to be left, to be shown, to be taken off, to be turned on, to be given back, to be sent (for), to be met, to be built, to be offered, to be advised.

15. Translate into English using the Passive Voice.

Письмо получено вчера. Этот роман не переведен на английский язык. Работа будет закончена сегодня. Когда тебе позвонят? Тебя пригласили на вечер? – Нет еще. Но я уверена, что меня пригласят. Почему за ним послали так поздно? Он сделал все, о чем его просили. Вас просят подняться наверх. Этого лектора всегда слушают с большим интересом. Факты, о которых вы говорите,

были опубликованы на прошлой неделе. Доктор говорит, что больного надо отправить в больницу. Мне только что предложили хорошую работу.

LESSON 10

Grammar: Adjectives

1.	big	bigger	the biggest
2.	This book is as big такая же	as that one как	
3.	This book is	bigger more interesting	than that one. чем
4.	This book is	much bigger far more interesting намного	than that one.
5.	He is the taller of the	two boys	
6.	He is the tallest	of the 3,4... boys of all the boys in the family (class, group)	
7.	This book costs	twice 3 times 4 times	as much as this pen.
8.	The darker the night, чем	the brighter the stars. тем	

Grammar exercises:

1. Use the required form of the adjectives:

He was the (amusing) lad you ever met. He is far (intelligent) person than my brother. She was the (practical) of the family. He is (talkative) than his sister. He turned out to be (angry) than I had expected. Today I'm no (wise) than yesterday. This wine is the (good) I ever tasted. Jack is the (clever) of the three brothers. He felt (bad) yesterday than the day before. The (near) house is three miles away. Of the two evils let us choose the (little). He was the (late) man to come. He is the (tall) of the two.

New!

many	books	more	books
few		fewer	
much	water	more	water
little		less	

2. Translate into English.

У меня столько же книг, сколько и у тебя. У него больше (меньше) дисков, чем у меня. В феврале меньше дней, чем в марте. Он зарабатывает столько же денег, сколько и его брат. У меня меньше (больше) свободного времени, чем у тебя. У них так же мало занятий, как и у нас. Перед получкой у меня так же мало денег, как и у тебя.

New!

	so quick(ly)
	such a fine car
so many books	so much time
so few books	so little time

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many	more	the most
much	more	the most
little	less	the least
few	fewer	the fewest
old	older elder	the oldest the eldest
far	farther further	the farthest the furthest

3. Translate into English.

Этот кот такой толстый и ленивый, что даже не ловит мышей. Сегодня так жарко, что я не хочу выходить на улицу. Нам так много задали, что я весь вечер делала домашнее задание. На вечеринке было так много людей, что нам пришлось занять стулья у соседей. У меня так мало свободного времени, что я не успеваю даже посмотреть телевизор. Они говорят так громко, что я тебя не слышу. Чем меньше ты будешь говорить, тем лучше. К сожалению, я не мог прийти так рано, как обещал. Чем больше человек имеет, тем больше ему

хочется. Чем скорее ты сделаешь это, тем лучше. На этот раз у вас меньше ошибок. Эта девушка менее привлекательна, чем ее подруга.

4. Supply the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs in parentheses. Let “as” and “than” be your clues.

John and his friends left... (soon) as the professor had finished his lecture. His job is ... (important) than his friend's. He plays the guitar ... (well) as Andres. A new house is much ... (expensive) than an older one. Last week was ... (hot) as this week. Martha is ... (talented) than her cousin. Nobody is ... (happy) than Helen. The boys felt ... (bad) than the girls about losing the games.

5. Translate into Russian.

The more you study, the smarter you will become. The more he slept, the more irritable he became. The sooner you leave, the earlier you will arrive at your destination. The sooner you take your medicine, the better you will feel. The bigger they are, the harder they fall. The higher we flew, the worse Edna felt. The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel. Of the two shirts, this one is the prettier. Please give me the smaller of the two pieces of cake. Of the two books, this one is the more interesting.

6. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

The soprano sang so well that she received a standing ovation. Terry ran so fast that he broke the previous speed record. Judy worked so diligently that she received an increase in salary. The soup tastes so good that everyone will ask for more. The little boy looks so unhappy that we all feel sorry for him. The student had behaved so badly that he was dismissed from the class.

7. Use either “so” or “such” in these sentences as appropriate.

The sun shone ... brightly that Mary had to put on her glasses. Dean was ... a powerful swimmer that he always won the races. There were ... few students registered that the class was cancelled. We hadwonderful memories of that place that we decided to return. We had ... good a time at the party that we hated to leave. The benefit was ... great a success that the promoters decided to repeat it. It was ... a nice day that we decided to go to the beach. Jane looked ... sick that the nurse told her to go home. Those were ... difficult assignments that we spent two weeks

finishing them. Ray called at ... an early hour that we were not awake yet. The book looked ... interesting that we decided to read it. He worked ... carefully that it took him a long time to complete the project. We stayed in the sun for ... a long time that we became sunburned. There were ... many people on the bus that we decided to walk. The program was ... entertaining that nobody wanted to miss it.

New! *enough* – достаточно

adjective	
adverb	+ enough

She speaks English well (*adv.*) enough to be an interpreter.

enough + noun

Do you have enough sugar (*noun*) for the cake?

8. In the following sentences choose the correct form in parenthesis.

There were not (enough people/people enough) to have the meeting. Allen has learned (enough French/French enough) to study in France next year. Do you have (enough time/time enough) to talk now? She drove (enough fast/fast enough) to win the race. Mike will graduate from law school (enough soon/soon enough) to join his father's firm. We arrived (enough early/early enough) to have some coffee before class began. It has rained (enough hard/hard enough) to flood the low-lying areas. You should type (enough slowly/slowly enough) that you will not make an error. He has just (enough flour/flour enough) to bake that cake. There are (enough books/books enough) for each student to have one.

New!

Adjective

John is a careful (*adj.*) driver.

What kind?

Adverb

John is reading carefully (*adv.*).

How?

9. Choose the correct form in parentheses.

Rita plays the violin (good/well). That is an (intense/intensely) novel. The sun is shining (bright/brightly). The girls speak (fluent/fluently) English. The boys speak Spanish (fluent/fluently). The table has a (smooth/smoothly) surface. We must

figure out income tax returns (accurate/accurately). We don't like to drink (bitter/bitterly) tea.

*The plane will arrive (soon/soonly).

*He had an accident because he was driving too (fast/fastly).

New!

Linking verbs must be modified by adjectives not adverbs.

be	appear
become	seem
remain	sound
stay	feel
get	look
grow	smell
	taste

Mary feels bad.

The flowers smell sweet.

They remained sad.

10. Pick out the correct form in parentheses.

Your cold sounds (terrible/terribly). The pianist plays (good/well). The food in the restaurant always tastes (good/well). The campers remained (calm/calmly) despite the thunderstorm. They became (sick/sickly) after eating the contaminate food.

Professor looked (quick/quickly) at the students. She looks (radiant/radiantly) in her new dress. Paco was working (diligent/diligently) on the project. Paul protested (vehement/vehemently) about the new proposals. Our neighbors appeared (relaxed/relaxedly) after their vacations. The music sounded too (noisy/noisily) to be classical.

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